THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871. NO. 245.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Ku-Klux Bill in the House.

The Martial Law and Volunteer Clauses Stricken Out.

Restrictions Attached to the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

Current Talk Forecasting the President's San Domingo Message.

An Important Point Omitted in the Commissioners' Report.

A General Amnesty Bill to be Reported in the House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The bill of the Committee on the Judiciary, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," was the former receiving the most attention. The opinion is universal that the question of amnesty must be settled upon this session, and the feeling is growing that the sooner it is done the better it will be for the country. There is a feeling of deep satisfaction over the situation, of affairs which is manifested by the Democratic leaders in view of the passage of the Ku-Klux bill. It is believed that the Senate will not press the amnesty question to a vote, but will allow the House to act upon it, and that the House will not act upon it until after the holidays. The Commissioners' unanimous report from their report, which is to the effect that, as no cause for action has been found to exist, they recommend the discharge of all persons under arrest or bail, and that no further steps be taken in the matter, leaves the question of appropriation for the expenses of the commission. It is believed that the Senate will concur in the action of the House, so that the question of appropriation will not be considered.

The Ku-Klux bill passed the House to-day by a personal expression of Representative DAVIS, regarding its effect on Illinois.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

About the most of the Chicago Senatorial letters up last night, and the rest of the session was taken up by a desultory search on the Ku-Klux measure.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Lasted two hours, and was a duplicate of yesterday, the New York nominations being under discussion.

PASSAGE OF THE KU-KLUX BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House began and completed voting on the Ku-Klux bill. The clause authorizing the employment of the military, and the clause giving the President power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, were stricken out. The bill, as thus amended, passed by a vote of 118 yeas to 91 nays, as follows:

YEAS.

Alabama—Ashe, Haralson, Sheats, Shelley, Turner, Wallace, Whiteley—7.

Arkansas—Dawson, Hill, Rice, Stephens—4.

California—Cole, Piper—2.

Connecticut—Hawley, Starkweather—2.

Florida—Hall, Saunders—2.

Georgia—Akerman, Blodgett, Bryan, Conley, Hook, Milnor, Nash, Reeves, Smith, Stephens—10.

Illinois—Beveridge, Farnsworth, Hoge, Logan, Lynch, Norton, Washburne, Washburn, Wilson—9.

Indiana—Cobb, Coburn, Dunn, Harrison, Hunter, Julian, Kerr, Orth, Shanklin, Voorhees—10.

Iowa—Allison, Hubbell, Kasson, Price, Scofield—5.

Kansas—Clarke—1.

Kentucky—Beck, Bristow, Burnam, Clay, Cox, Crittenden, Grider, Hays, Knott, Leary, Mallory, Marshall, Pendleton, Stoll, Young—15.

Louisiana—Hahn, Lynch, Sypher—3.

Maine—Blaine, Frye, Hale, Peters—4.

Maryland—Creswell, Hamburg, Hambleton, Phelps, Stewart—5.

Massachusetts—Bird, Dawes, Hooper, Rice, Scudder, Thayer, Train, Twitchell—8.

Michigan—Bingham, Chamberlain, Conger, Ferry, Longyear, Trowbridge—6.

Minnesota—Ames, Windom—2.

Mississippi—Amerige, Chalmers, Lynch, Morgan, Roberts—5.

Missouri—Anderson, Benjamin, Bland, Boyd, Buffington, Clover, Dyer, Finkelnburg, Hays, Hogan, Kelsey, Maynard, McCormick, Morrison, Parker, Rollins, Scott, Stone, Taylor, Tipton, Walker—19.

Nebraska—Tipton—1.

Nevada—Cradlebaugh—1.

New Hampshire—Aldrich, Harris, Marston—3.

New Jersey—Hill, Hunt, Newcomb, Sinnickson—4.

New York—Arcularius, Barnum, Beaman, Bergen, Cook, Cullen, Dickinson, Dox, Eames, Fields, Fisher, Hale, Hawkins, Hitchman, Hoffman, Johnson, Kelly, Kendall, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Lee, Lewis, Lowndes, Mallory, Merriam, Morgan, Morrissey, Nelson, Niblack, Nicholson, Pike, Platt, Potter, Prindle, Ross, Sanford, Shanks, Smith, Spencer, Sweeny, Van Horn, Van Wyck, Ward, Wells, Wheeler, Wickham, Woodward—46.

North Carolina—Brogden, Dockery, Hyman, Lewis, Love, Person, Pool, Settle, Thomas, Tourgee—10.

Ohio—Ashley, Bundy, Delano, Garfield, Giddings, Hamilton, Harper, Hawkins, Hayes, Lawrence, Monroe, Schenck, Sherwood, Shellabarger, Taylor, Trimble, Welker, Wilkinson, Williams—19.

Pennsylvania—Adams, Buckley, Cake, Cessna, Dimmick, Donley, Ely, Fox, Glossbrenner, Hall, Kelley, Lowe, Mercur, Myers, Packer, Packard, Patterson, Scofield, Sloan, Stanton, Stevens, Strouse, Thomas, Wallace, Wilson, Witte—29.

Rhode Island—Burnside, Sprague—2.

South Carolina—Cain, Delarge, Elliott, Hoge, Leslie, Rainey, Wallace, Whipper—8.

Tennessee—Brown, Fitch, Maynard, Meyer, Moore, Stokes, Trimble—7.

Texas—Barnes, Flanagan, Hamilton, Hancock, Pridgeon—5.

Vermont—Deming, Hendee, Poland—3.

Virginia—Booker, Boyden, Burr, Chanler, Harris, Platter, Segar, Smith, Wells—9.

West Virginia—Hereford, Kitchen, Van Horn—3.

Wisconsin—Cobb, Eldridge, Hopkins, Howe, Sloan—5.

NAYS.

Alabama—Coburn, Lewis, Sherrod—3.

Arkansas—Clayton, Gunter—2.

California—Higby, Sargent—2.

Connecticut—Barnum, Kellogg, Starkweather—3.

Florida—Hall, Saunders—2.

Georgia—Akerman, Blodgett, Bryan, Conley, Hook, Milnor, Nash, Reeves, Smith, Stephens—10.

Illinois—Arnell, Butler, Eden, Ela, Farwell, Judd, Loan, Mason, McNeely, Merriam, Moore, Sheldon, Starkweather, Wentworth, Willis—16.

Indiana—Bass, Bright, Claypool, Fitch, Holman, Law, Mellish, Niblack, Pettis, Sheets, Voorhees, Wilson—12.

Iowa—Dodge, Kasson, Merrill, Price, Wilson—5.

Kansas—Adams, Caldwell—2

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE (Postage Is Prepaid by the Company.)

Daily Tribune, delivered in Chicago, one year.....$15.00
Sunday Tribune, Illustrated, one year.....3.50
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year.....5.00
Weekly Tribune, one year.....2.00
Tribune Quarto, for Libraries, one year.....10.00
Lakeside Monthly, one year.....3.00
Lakeside Monthly, Illustrated, one year.....5.00
Lakeside Monthly and Tribune Quarto, one year.....15.00

To prevent delay and mistakes, in every case give the Office to which you wish your paper sent.

Remit by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE, or GEO. SUMMERFIELD, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

Daily Tribune, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

The report of the San Domingo Commissioners would be a strong argument for the annexation of that island, provided it were true of the functions of her government to pay for the privilege of protecting the defenceless, relieving the wants of the poor, and buying up all misgoverned countries wherever we could find them. These are the two findings in fact of the Commissioners, and they have very little useful or necessary legislation has been accomplished by them. Few of the really important bills have been acted upon and passed. But the fault is with the Senate. The House has acted promptly. Its work, and has sent to the House enough to occupy that body for a whole year, at the rate they have been working.

The House of the House has been frittered away in unprofitable squabbles, personal and sectional harangues about nothing, and interminable wrangling over matters of no earthly consequence. There never were so many "light-weights" in that branch before; never so many demagogues of the smallest size. We desire three-fourths of the entire body to consider these remarks as applying specially to them.

Not one in four of that House had any clear or distinct conception in regard to legislative duties or rules. They could not answer, under oath, what they were sent to Springfield to do. A majority of them had never read the late constitution, and understood very little of it yet. They went to Springfield with no higher ideas of their duties than to secure the enactment of special bills, and their thoughts have actually been directed to inventing new methods of successfully evading the wholesome general provisions of the new constitution that forbid private legislation and special privileges. They have framed and invited under its restrictions and limitations and always enter the chamber in bad temper, and leave it in worse. If the old constitution was in existence, the House contains the materials in abundance to make an exceedingly disreputable body by a, p. very short time, under the pedestrian appliances of a lobby.

These are some of the reasons for the do-nothing conduct of that body. The majority have no taste or patience, and little fondness for useful and plain legislation. The few capable and industrious members have become utterly disgusted with the time-killing antecedent of the mob of obstructionists who, unable and unwilling to originate anything useful themselves, prevent the others from doing it. The first thing about 125 members of the House can do is to resign, and give the people a chance to elect men who will be equally distinguished for their places.

What claims or merits has San Domingo that did not apply to half the Mexican or United States? If it proved that information were made to annex Darien or Yucatan, or the Sandwich Islands, or Paraguay, it could be abundantly shown that they are fertile, that their people are younger, fuller of life, and that there is a chance for chronic misrule and revolution, and need order and protection, and that their material prosperity would be greatly enhanced by our sending troops and money enough at once to reform order and divine justice. Timbuctoo and the Feejee Islands are countries of the globe where all these things is contestation. But why should we, the tax-payers of America, be called on to dispose this sovereign brain at our own expense?

The Commissioners tell us that San Domingo is capable of producing all the coffee and sugar we consume. Then it is capable of depriving us of the $40,000,000 of revenue we now collect on those two articles, and thereby in part

[illegible] of Illinois, and of [illegible] state, it is very appropriate [illegible] in the bill of rights that "a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." If this be true under governments having for their chart a written constitution, which all men are legally bound to obey, how much stronger is the action when applied to the governments of parties, where men are bound by no other obligation than that which obtains in the forms of sometimes. Under our form of government party organization is absolutely forced the people the means of giving their approval or disapproval of public measures and policies in a manner that can effectually operate upon the administration of public affairs. If one party is by [illegible] and do not give satisfaction, the public, by means of party organizations, can so concentrate opposing sentiment as to displace those in power, and install others, committed to a different policy. Once in power, the agents of the government necessarily depend for support upon those by whom they were elected, and are thus controlled. For every party that has to be fastidiously built up in San Domingo, by making our duties on tropical goods protective, the competing industries elsewhere must suffer a corresponding loss. And the Government will fail to accomplish upon various branches of competing production now carried on in this country. We submit this argument to the protectionists. Meanwhile, should the production of sugar, coffee, molasses, indigo, and other tropical fruits be fostered into special activity in San Domingo, by giving her a protected monopoly in our American markets, who will reap the profits of the change? Will it be citizens of the present United States, or secelmated residents removing into San Domingo from the other West India islands? We judge it will be very largely the latter, whom we are to pay for the privilege of becoming citizens.

The Commissioners' report furnishes pretty reasons why San Domingo could afford to pay us for annexing her, but not one why we should pay her and her debts for the "privilege" of expending more on her government in future than we shall receive from it. The country stood out, just too late, that when Alaska was bought the United States could afford to pay it an equally dishonorable price for San Domingo? We think not. The President would not advise a postponement of the question if it were not well known that a two-thirds vote of the Senate for annexation is the right of the Executive. If the Senate would defeat it now, we see no reason why they can be expected to pass it every winter.

THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for four millions of the 5 per cent certificates, the interest to cease on May 31, after which they will be no longer available as a portion of the legal-tender reserves of the banks. The last monthly statement of the Secretary reported $68,000,000 of 5 per cents outstanding. Deducting the call will reduce the amount to $64,000,000. Six months ago there were outstanding $54,000,000. The amended National Bank act of July 8, 1870, which provided for the issuing of $54,000,000 additional notes to new banks, contained a provision requiring the Secretary to call in and redeem those notes offered at fair par under the act were issued to the new banks.

The object of this provision was to prevent the inflation of the volume of the currency, which would be the consequence of its value. It would seem, from the present call, that only $11,000,000 of new bank circulation has been issued under the act, and that there remains $40,000,000 to be yet applied for.

The act further provides that, after the expiration of one year, the Comptroller of the Currency shall issue circulation to banks in other States having less than their proportion, giving preference to such as have the greatest deficiency under the former distribution.

There were twenty-six States and Territories which received less than their proportion under the act of 1863 providing for $300,000,000 of circulation. Their aggregate deficiencies amounted to $94,425,000, "Illinois" being short $7,887,710. Under the $54,000,000 of new circulation authorized by the act of July 8, 1870, which became entitled to $1,074,400 and a great deal more. But the fact that only $11,000,000 has been issued leaves more than $300,000 will be secured by this State.

Nearly all the circulation accorded to the United States has been taken up, but only a small proportion of the amount assigned to the Southern States has been applied for. Of the whole $54,000,000, less than $4,000,000 was originally assigned to the Northern States, California, Oregon, and the Territories. Nine offered, but $6,000,000; all the rest, amounting to $48,000,000, was tendered to the Southern States, as they had received very little under the old distribution, and they are now ready to subscribe promptly for what is now offered to them. New Orleans has only taken $1,500,000, when she had the option to take $5,000,000. But there is no use being made to the people some of the old State banks into the Nationals, which may result in absorbing the allotment of that emporium of the South.

The West would, doubtless, have taken much more if it had been offered. If there had been no restrictions, this city would have doubled her National Bank capital and circulation. The following are the sums that were offered to the Western States under the act in question:

Illinois	None
Indiana	None
Illinois	$1,887,710
Michigan	788,774
Wisconsin	247,290
Iowa	None
Minnesota	None
Kansas	None

THE SITUATION.

The Commissioners' bill to annex San Domingo is capable of producing all the consequences we contend. Then it is capable of depriving us of the $40,000,000 of revenue we now collect on those two articles of consumption in favor of the

[illegible] power the Treasury for [illegible] Upon what branches of industry are we prepared to lay the taxes which are now, that by the duties on coffee and sugar?

The Commissioners and the President do not even venture to hint in what way any of the 40,000,000 people of the United States are to derive any financial benefit from taxing themselves in these various ways to build up San Domingo. Suppose the taxing people were willing to tax the island, and set it to raising coffee and sugar sufficient to supply our whole ordinary necessity, what could it raise coffee, and sugar enough for us. Louisiana and Texas, if they chose, to raise sugar. For if, with a tariff of 60 or 80 per cent protective to her, she can only raise a tenth of our supply, what could she do if, by annexation, the tariff should be reduced equally protective to her present consumption? If West Indian coffee and sugars are to come into this country free of duty, what will be the effect on the tobacco industry in Virginia, Connecticut, and other States? For every dollar that is to be fastidiously built up in San Domingo, by making our duties on tropical goods protective, the competing industries elsewhere must suffer a corresponding loss. And the Government will fail to accomplish upon various branches of competing production now carried on in this country. We submit this argument to the protectionists. Meanwhile, should the production of sugar, coffee, molasses, indigo, and other tropical fruits be fostered into special activity in San Domingo, by giving her a protected monopoly in our American markets, who will reap the profits of the change? Will it be citizens of the present United States, or acclimated residents removing into San Domingo from the other West India islands? We judge it will be very largely the latter, whom we are to pay for the privilege of becoming citizens.

The Commissioners' report furnishes pretty reasons why San Domingo could afford to pay us for annexing her, but not one why we should pay her and her debts for the "privilege" of expending more on her government in future than we shall receive from it. The country found out, just too late, that when Alaska was bought the United States could afford to pay it an equally dishonorable price for San Domingo? We think not. The President would not advise a postponement of the question if it were not well known that a two-thirds vote of the Senate for annexation is the right of the Executive. If the Senate would defeat it now, we see no reason why they can be expected to pass it every winter.

The members of the Legislature are [illegible] to adjourn, and nothing but the threat of the Governor to call them back within twelve hours will get together and form a quorum in Springfield. We are heartily sick of the whole thing. Not very much useful or necessary legislation has been accomplished by them. Few of the really important bills have been acted upon and passed. But the fault is with the Senate. The House has acted promptly. Its work, and has sent to the House enough to occupy that body for a whole year, at the rate they have been working.

The House of the House has been frittered away in unprofitable squabbles, personal and sectional harangues about nothing, and interminable wrangling over matters of no earthly consequence. There never were so many "light-weights" in that branch before; never so many demagogues of the smallest size. We desire three-fourths of the entire body to consider these remarks as applying specially to them.

Not one in four of that House had any clear or distinct conception in regard to legislative duties or rules. They could not answer, under oath, what they were sent to Springfield to do. A majority of them had never read the late constitution, and understood very little of it yet. They went to Springfield with no higher ideas of their duties than to secure the enactment of special bills, and their thoughts have actually been directed to inventing new methods of successfully evading the wholesome general provisions of the new constitution that forbid private legislation and special privileges. They have framed and invited under its restrictions and limitations and always enter the chamber in bad temper, and leave it in worse. If the old constitution was in existence, the House contains the materials in abundance to make an exceedingly disreputable body by a, p. very short time, under the pedestrian appliances of a lobby.

These are some of the reasons for the do-nothing conduct of that body. The majority have no taste or patience, and little fondness for useful and plain legislation. The few capable and industrious members have become utterly disgusted with the time-killing antecedent of the mob of obstructionists who, unable and unwilling to originate anything useful themselves, prevent the others from doing it. The first thing about 125 members of the House can do is to resign, and give the people a chance to elect men who will be equally distinguished for their places.

What claims or merits has San Domingo that did not apply to half the Mexican or United States? If it proved that information were made to annex Darien or Yucatan, or the Sandwich Islands, or Paraguay, it could be abundantly shown that they are fertile, that their people are younger, fuller of life, and that there is a chance for chronic misrule and revolution, and need order and protection, and that their material prosperity would be greatly enhanced by our sending troops and money enough at once to reform order and divine justice. Timbuctoo and the Feejee Islands are countries of the globe where all these things is contestation. But why should we, the tax-payers of America, be called on to dispose this sovereign brain at our own expense?

The Commissioners' bill to annex San Domingo is capable of producing all the consequences we contend. Then it is capable of depriving us of the $40,000,000 of revenue we now collect on those two articles of consumption in favor of the

[illegible] power the Treasury for [illegible] Upon what branches of industry are we prepared to lay the taxes which are now, that by the duties on coffee and sugar?

The Commissioners and the President do not even venture to hint in what way any of the 40,000,000 people of the United States are to derive any financial benefit from taxing themselves in these various ways to build up San Domingo. Suppose the taxing people were willing to tax the island, and set it to raising coffee and sugar sufficient to supply our whole ordinary necessity, what could it raise coffee, and sugar enough for us. Louisiana and Texas, if they chose, to raise sugar. For if, with a tariff of 60 or 80 per cent protective to her, she can only raise a tenth of our supply, what could she do if, by annexation, the tariff should be reduced equally protective to her present consumption? If West Indian coffee and sugars are to come into this country free of duty, what will be the effect on the tobacco industry in Virginia, Connecticut, and other States? For every dollar that is to be fastidiously built up in San Domingo, by making our duties on tropical goods protective, the competing industries elsewhere must suffer a corresponding loss. And the Government will fail to accomplish upon various branches of competing production now carried on in this country. We submit this argument to the protectionists. Meanwhile, should the production of sugar, coffee, molasses, indigo, and other tropical fruits be fostered into special activity in San Domingo, by giving her a protected monopoly in our American markets, who will reap the profits of the change? Will it be citizens of the present United States, or acclimated residents removing into San Domingo from the other West India islands? We judge it will be very largely the latter, whom we are to pay for the privilege of becoming citizens.

The Commissioners' report furnishes pretty reasons why San Domingo could afford to pay us for annexing her, but not one why we should pay her and her debts for the "privilege" of expending more on her government in future than we shall receive from it. The country found out, just too late, that when Alaska was bought the United States could afford to pay it an equally dishonorable price for San Domingo? We think not. The President would not advise a postponement of the question if it were not well known that a two-thirds vote of the Senate for annexation is the right of the Executive. If the Senate would defeat it now, we see no reason why they can be expected to pass it every winter.

THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for four millions of the 5 per cent certificates, the interest to cease on May 31, after which they will be no longer available as a portion of the legal-tender reserves of the banks. The last monthly statement of the Secretary reported $68,000,000 of 5 per cents outstanding. Deducting the call will reduce the amount to $64,000,000. Six months ago there were outstanding $54,000,000. The amended National Bank act of July 8, 1870, which provided for the issuing of $54,000,000 additional notes to new banks, contained a provision requiring the Secretary to call in and redeem those notes offered at fair par under the act were issued to the new banks.

The object of this provision was to prevent the inflation of the volume of the currency, which would be the consequence of its value. It would seem, from the present call, that only $11,000,000 of new bank circulation has been issued under the act, and that there remains $40,000,000 to be yet applied for.

The act further provides that, after the expiration of one year, the Comptroller of the Currency shall issue circulation to banks in other States having less than their proportion, giving preference to such as have the greatest deficiency under the former distribution.

There were twenty-six States and Territories which received less than their proportion under the act of 1863 providing for $300,000,000 of circulation. Their aggregate deficiencies amounted to $94,425,000, "Illinois" being short $7,887,710. Under the $54,000,000 of new circulation authorized by the act of July 8, 1870, which became entitled to $1,074,400 and a great deal more. But the fact that only $11,000,000 has been issued leaves more than $300,000 will be secured by this State.

Nearly all the circulation accorded to the United States has been taken up, but only a small proportion of the amount assigned to the Southern States has been applied for. Of the whole $54,000,000, less than $4,000,000 was originally assigned to the Northern States, California, Oregon, and the Territories. Nine offered, but $6,000,000; all the rest, amounting to $48,000,000, was tendered to the Southern States, as they had received very little under the old distribution, and they are now ready to subscribe promptly for what is now offered to them. New Orleans has only taken $1,500,000, when she had the option to take $5,000,000. But there is no use being made to the people some of the old State banks into the Nationals, which may result in absorbing the allotment of that emporium of the South.

The West would, doubtless, have taken much more if it had been offered. If there had been no restrictions, this city would have doubled her National Bank capital and circulation. The following are the sums that were offered to the Western States under the act in question:

Illinois	None
Indiana	None
Illinois	$1,887,710
Michigan	788,774
Wisconsin	247,290
Iowa	None
Minnesota	None
Kansas	None

THE SITUATION.

The Commissioners' bill to annex San Domingo is capable of producing all the consequences we contend. Then it is capable of depriving us of the $40,000,000 of revenue we now collect on those two articles of consumption in favor of the

[illegible] power the Treasury for [illegible] Upon what branches of industry are we prepared to lay the taxes which are now, that by the duties on coffee and sugar?

The Commissioners and the President do not even venture to hint in what way any of the 40,000,000 people of the United States are to derive any financial benefit from taxing themselves in these various ways to build up San Domingo. Suppose the taxing people were willing to tax the island, and set it to raising coffee and sugar sufficient to supply our whole ordinary necessity, what could it raise coffee, and sugar enough for us. Louisiana and Texas, if they chose, to raise sugar. For if, with a tariff of 60 or 80 per cent protective to her, she can only raise a tenth of our supply, what could she do if, by annexation, the tariff should be reduced equally protective to her present consumption? If West Indian coffee and sugars are to come into this country free of duty, what will be the effect on the tobacco industry in Virginia, Connecticut, and other States? For every dollar that is to be fastidiously built up in San Domingo, by making our duties on tropical goods protective, the competing industries elsewhere must suffer a corresponding loss. And the Government will fail to accomplish upon various branches of competing production now carried on in this country. We submit this argument to the protectionists. Meanwhile, should the production of sugar, coffee, molasses, indigo, and other tropical fruits be fostered into special activity in San Domingo, by giving her a protected monopoly in our American markets, who will reap the profits of the change? Will it be citizens of the present United States, or acclimated residents removing into San Domingo from the other West India islands? We judge it will be very largely the latter, whom we are to pay for the privilege of becoming citizens.

The Commissioners' report furnishes pretty reasons why San Domingo could afford to pay us for annexing her, but not one why we should pay her and her debts for the "privilege" of expending more on her government in future than we shall receive from it. The country found out, just too late, that when Alaska was bought the United States could afford to pay it an equally dishonorable price for San Domingo? We think not. The President would not advise a postponement of the question if it were not well known that a two-thirds vote of the Senate for annexation is the right of the Executive. If the Senate would defeat it now, we see no reason why they can be expected to pass it every winter.

THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for four millions of the 5 per cent certificates, the interest to cease on May 31, after which they will be no longer available as a portion of the legal-tender reserves of the banks. The last monthly statement of the Secretary reported $68,000,000 of 5 per cents outstanding. Deducting the call will reduce the amount to $64,000,000. Six months ago there were outstanding $54,000,000. The amended National Bank act of July 8, 1870, which provided for the issuing of $54,000,000 additional notes to new banks, contained a provision requiring the Secretary to call in and redeem those notes offered at fair par under the act were issued to the new banks.

The object of this provision was to prevent the inflation of the volume of the currency, which would be the consequence of its value. It would seem, from the present call, that only $11,000,000 of new bank circulation has been issued under the act, and that there remains $40,000,000 to be yet applied for.

The act further provides that, after the expiration of one year, the Comptroller of the Currency shall issue circulation to banks in other States having less than their proportion, giving preference to such as have the greatest deficiency under the former distribution.

There were twenty-six States and Territories which received less than their proportion under the act of 1863 providing for $300,000,000 of circulation. Their aggregate deficiencies amounted to $94,425,000, "Illinois" being short $7,887,710. Under the $54,000,000 of new circulation authorized by the act of July 8, 1870, which became entitled to $1,074,400 and a great deal more. But the fact that only $11,000,000 has been issued leaves more than $300,000 will be secured by this State.

Nearly all the circulation accorded to the United States has been taken up, but only a small proportion of the amount assigned to the Southern States has been applied for. Of the whole $54,000,000, less than $4,000,000 was originally assigned to the Northern States, California, Oregon, and the Territories. Nine offered, but $6,000,000; all the rest, amounting to $48,000,000, was tendered to the Southern States, as they had received very little under the old distribution, and they are now ready to subscribe promptly for what is now offered to them. New Orleans has only taken $1,500,000, when she had the option to take $5,000,000. But there is no use being made to the people some of the old State banks into the Nationals, which may result in absorbing the allotment of that emporium of the South.

The West would, doubtless, have taken much more if it had been offered. If there had been no restrictions, this city would have doubled her National Bank capital and circulation. The following are the sums that were offered to the Western States under the act in question:

Illinois	None
Indiana	None
Illinois	$1,887,710
Michigan	788,774
Wisconsin	247,290
Iowa	None
Minnesota	None
Kansas	None

THE SITUATION.

The Commissioners' bill to annex San Domingo is capable of producing all the consequences we contend. Then it is capable of depriving us of the $40,000,000 of revenue we now collect on those two articles of consumption in favor of the

[illegible] power the Treasury for [illegible] Upon what branches of industry are we prepared to lay the taxes which are now, that by the duties on coffee and sugar?

The Commissioners and the President do not even venture to hint in what way any of the 40,000,000 people of the United States are to derive any financial benefit from taxing themselves in these various ways to build up San Domingo. Suppose the taxing people were willing to tax the island, and set it to raising coffee and sugar sufficient to supply our whole ordinary necessity, what could it raise coffee, and sugar enough for us. Louisiana and Texas, if they chose, to raise sugar. For if, with a tariff of 60 or 80 per cent protective to her, she can only raise a tenth of our supply, what could she do if, by annexation, the tariff should be reduced equally protective to her present consumption? If West Indian coffee and sugars are to come into this country free of duty, what will be the effect on the tobacco industry in Virginia, Connecticut, and other States? For every dollar that is to be fastidiously built up in San Domingo, by making our duties on tropical goods protective, the competing industries elsewhere must suffer a corresponding loss. And the Government will fail to accomplish upon various branches of competing production now carried on in this country. We submit this argument to the protectionists. Meanwhile, should the production of sugar, coffee, molasses, indigo, and other tropical fruits be fostered into special activity in San Domingo, by giving her a protected monopoly in our American markets, who will reap the profits of the change? Will it be citizens of the present United States, or acclimated residents removing into San Domingo from the other West India islands? We judge it will be very largely the latter, whom we are to pay for the privilege of becoming citizens.

The Commissioners' report furnishes pretty reasons why San Domingo could afford to pay us for annexing her, but not one why we should pay her and her debts for the "privilege" of expending more on her government in future than we shall receive from it. The country found out, just too late, that when Alaska was bought the United States could afford to pay it an equally dishonorable price for San Domingo? We think not. The President would not advise a postponement of the question if it were not well known that a two-thirds vote of the Senate for annexation is the right of the Executive. If the Senate would defeat it now, we see no reason why they can be expected to pass it every winter.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE
FOR
WILD LANDS
ON
Improved Farms,
THE
CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Weekly Edition,
IS AN
EXCELLENT
Advertising Medium,
Having double the number of rural readers of any other journal published in the West.
ADVERTISERS
Who wish to secure the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, and the great mass of industrial readers will find
THE CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE
THE BEST
Advertising Medium
Published in the Country.

PIANOS.
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
PIANO FORTES.
Twenty-Six Years Established.
75 First Premiums
Have been awarded to Hallet, Davis & Co. for
BEST PIANOS.
15,000
Have Been Sold and are now in Use.
Particular attention is called to their NEW SCALE Grand and Square, Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, with the octaves, and Agraffe attachment.
Twenty-one different styles, prices from $600 to $1,500.
W. W. KIMBALL,
63 Washington-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Extraordinary of Aug. H. Capital Prize, $30,000. Half tickets in proportion. Full tickets cashed and information furnished. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. The highest prize paid for Spanish gold, and all kinds of gold and silver. Specimen bonds, all kinds of Government securities bought and sold.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
78 Wall-st., N.Y.
TEST OF CURE.
Yours truly,

PROPOSALS.
Sealed Proposals, Chicago, March 27, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, April 10, 1871, for furnishing and delivering at the Custom-House in Chicago, Ill., the following articles, viz:
Captain Chief of Police

The Government Troops Still Draw the Fire of the Rebel Forts.

Close Constriction Ordered Within the City.

Churches Pillaged by the Mob.

Quiet Elsewhere Throughout France.

FRANCE.

PEACE AGAIN DELAYED.

LONDON, April 6.—Evening.—Direct communication by telegraph with Paris has ceased, the wires having been cut by the insurgents. The city is now isolated, and all telegrams have to be sent from points outside the limit of the National Guards.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

VERSAILLES, April 6.—The insurgents still hold Fort Issy and Vanves, and keep up a rambling fire on the position held by the government troops at Clamart.

AN ATTACK REPULSED.

An attack was made by the insurgents last night against the troops at Courbevoie, but it was repulsed by a detachment of the Versailles troops.

DESERTERS IN THE COUNTRY.

Numerous deserters have been arrested at Limoges, an important town in the Department of Haut-Vienne.

REVOLUTION.

PARIS, April 5.—A proclamation issued to-day by the prefect, announces that conciliatory measures will be taken in regard to certain re-

REVOLUTION STILL.

The Rue Rivoli is still barred by barricades here and there.

A NEW LOT.

LONDON, April 6.—The Times' special correspondent says Paris, now a fortified town, is to be divided into 20 districts, each having a separate mayor.

ARREST OF CLERICS.

The clericals of the Madeleine and Assumption have been pillaged by a mob.

ARMISTICE NOW.

The armistice now between the Versailles and Paris troops, will be extended to-day, and probably will be made indefinite.

CONCILIATORY MEASURES.

A decree of conciliatory measures will be issued to-morrow.

THE PARIS PRESS.

The Avenir National says the reactionary journals have come to terms of the Paris Deputies. All is reported quiet in Paris.

ARREST OF CASTELLANE.

Castellane, who was arrested by the Communists in Paris, has been released.

GENERAL TRANQUILITY.

Tranquility prevails in the city, and business is resumed to-day.

ARRIVAL.

Versailles, April 6.—Gen. Vinoy has arrived at Versailles.

ARREST OF CASTELLANE.

Castellane, who was arrested by the Communists in Paris, has been released.

GENERAL TRANQUILITY.

Tranquility prevails in the city, and business is resumed to-day.

ARRIVAL.

Versailles, April 6.—Gen. Vinoy has arrived at Versailles.

THE PARIS PRESS.

The Avenir National says the reactionary journals have come to terms of the Paris Deputies. All is reported quiet in Paris